कोयला उत्पादन की लागत

*595. **प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :**

श्री वीरेन जे. शाह :

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कोयले की कराधान-पूर्व लागत विश्व में सबसे कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में कोयला उत्पादन की अनुमानित औसत लागत कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में कोयले की कराधान पश्चात् कीमत कोयले की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत की तुलना में अधिक है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1993-94 में देश में कोयले की कीमत पर कितने प्रतिशत कर लगता था ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा) : (क) और (ख) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (को०इं०लि०) के निबल बिक्री-योग्य कच्चे कोयले की औसत उत्पादन लागत वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 334.31 रुपए प्रति टन थी। सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज़ कंपनी लि० (सिं० को०कं०लि०) के संबंध में वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए औसत लागत 491.98 रुपए प्रति टन थी। अधिकांश उत्पादक लागत को गोपनीय रूप में रखते हैं और वे इस बारे में सूचना देने को तैयार नहीं होते हैं। अतः अन्य देशों की उत्पादन लागत के संबंध में कोई विश्वसनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) कोल इंडिया लि० द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए एक अध्ययन से पता चला है कि कोयले पर आयात शुल्क में कमी किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप, कुछ मामलों में, पत्तनों के समीप आयातित कोयले की सकल कैलोरीफिक कीमत के रूप में भूमिगत लागत, देशीय कोयले की भूमिगत लागत, जिसमें कर तथा परिवहन प्रभार शामिल हैं, की तुलना में कम हो सकती है।

(घ) वर्ष 1993-94 के लेखों को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया उनकी लेखा-परीक्षा नहीं की गई है। किन्तु, वर्ष 1992-93 के कोल इंडिया लि० के लेखों के अनुसार, कोयले पर कुल कराधान, निबल बिक्री का 26.5 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

Complaints Against Office of Controller of Mines Safety

596. **DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have so far been received against the office of the Controller of Mines Safety;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to neglect by this office, a number of serious accidents have taken place in the past;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that the said office function effectively; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against the officers who are even remotely responsible for very serious mine accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) It is not a fact that due to neglect by the office of the Director General of Mines Safety a number of serious accidents have taken place in the past. The provisions for safety in mines which are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder are required to be complied with by the mine managements. As per information available no compl-

laints have so far been received against the office of the Director General of Mines Safety.

Action Plan on the Conference of Voluntary Organisations

*597. SHRI AHMED MOHMED BHAI PATEL:

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the action plan on the recommendations of "conference of voluntary organisations" has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether this marks a major step forward for developmental activity;

(c) what are the roles that voluntary organisations will be undertaking under this action plan;

(d) whether IMF and World Bank are planning to fulfil the objective of transferring development to the voluntary sector and making people help themselves; and

(e) if so, to what extent the voluntary organisations in India would be able to fulfil the directives of IMF and the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Conference of Voluntary Organisations held on March 7-8, 1994 made their recommendations under the title "Action Plan for Collaborative Relationship between Government and Voluntary Organisations (VOs)".

(b) Eighth Plan, 1992-87 envisages building and strengthening people's institutions and making people active participants in the developmental activities. The Conference organised in March, 1994 was a step in that direction for creating a more conducive policy environment for collaborative relationship between Voluntary Organisations and Government.

(c) The main roles perceived for Voluntary Organisations in the "Action Plan" are :

(i) Mobilisation and organisation of the poor including specially disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of the society such as women, handicapped, disabled and the aged proceded by education, awareness building and conscientisation;

(ii) Providing delivery services by implementation of various development projects with Government assistance or assistance from external funding agencies on the recommendation of Government;

(iii) Providing relief and rehabilitation to those who have been affected by natural calamities like flood, Cyclone, earthquake, etc.;

(iv) Providing rehabilitation to the physically and orthopaedically handicapped;

(v) Creation of infrastructure such as school buildings, health centres, roads, irrigation works and other community assets;

(vi) Meeting basic minimum needs, such as, drinking water, sanitation, literacy, immunisation, family planning, primary health care, nutrition, energy, housing, etc.;

(vii) Other initiatives and thrusts which do not necessarily imply delivery services like creation of awareness for conservation of environment, women's equality and empowerment, national integration, communal harmony, etc.

(d) and (e) Planning Commission is not aware of the plans of IMF & World Bank in this regard.